

De Auro m. 734
Potabili Medicinali,
Ad
POTENTISSIMUM 1034. R. 24
PRINCIPEM, 2
CAROLUM II.
Magnæ Britanniae
Franciæ & Hyberniae
REGEM,
Fidei Faler (140)
DEFENSOREM, K
Practica recensitio,

Per *Albertum Othonem Fabrum*
Sacrae Regiæ Majestatis Med. Ord.

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Clementissime REX.

UTi gratiosè complacuit Majestati Tuae, ut publicis typis edantur ea, quæ transacta sunt Auri Potabilis experimenta : sic eadem Sanctæ Tuae Protectioni humillimè submittenda fore, ratus sum confidentiùs eò, quò Salus Populi invictissimum Sacræ Majestatis Tuae patrocinium dicti Auri Potabilis implorat ardentius, cujus veritatem, prout partim jam præstiti, ita porro, reliquum ejus quod est, quoties jusseris, propriâ manu demonstrare paratus sum. Usus sum Vernaculâ Nationis, in cujus beneficium publicatur, ne paucis sed omnibus de sese bene merendi studium innotescat ejus qui seu

Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Tuae

consecravit

omnia

F.

De

De Auro Potabili Medicinali practica recensitio.

I.

1. **W**Hereas in the Reign of King *James (Sacra & laudate memoria)* there was a Physician in *London, Franciscus Antonius*, very famous by an *Aurum Potabile*, he then by his indefatigable industry had attained unto, and made thereby so great a progress in curing so many desperate, and by others left incurable Diseases, that a Band of Physicians and Apothecaries did rise against the said *Antonius*, with injurious reproaches and abuse, in order to stop that course of Physick, tending to all their uttermost ruin. They cryed out against *Antonius* as an Invasor and Impostor, that he had no such *Aurum Potabile*, but that it was a Cheat, &c. notwithstanding all the Unimitable Cures he did. And to obtain their ends, they got one, *Matthew Guinius*, to write an invective Book against the said *Antonius*, stuffed with Calumnies; who did request the Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, that he would be pleased to forbid the said *Antonius*, and stop the course of his *Aurum Potabile*, not to be used any longer to the Sick, notwithstanding they neither could cure them themselves, neither suffer him, that could, to cure them.

2. But what answered the *Britannical Majesty*? *Nunquid ego puniam Antonium, quia Deus benedixit illi?* Shall I punish *Antonius*, because God hath blessed him?

3. And thus the said *Aurum Potabile* kept its course, and continued to do, as it were, miraculous Cures on many, that were abandoned by other Physicians, and therefore without the least prejudice to either Physicians or Apothecaries, witness this very day. All which may appear (out of his Apology, extant as a publick document of the Possibility, Verity, and Efficacy of an *Aurum Potabile*) more at large by many Instances and Cures done by the same; whereof some shall be represented here, by way of parallel, after it hath been declared what a true *Aurum Potabile* is.

4. So then, a true *Aurum Potabile* is a Medicine, made of the Body of Gold it self, totally reduced, without corrosive, into a blood red gummy or hony-like substance, such as will yield into Spirit of Wine, and tinge or dye the same with an high Ruby-coloured Tincture, of which one ounce being put together, with sixteen ounces of another convenient Liquor, makes up an *Aurum Potabile*, or Potable Gold, fit to be administered to the most infirm Bodies, in order to the restoring of their Health, otherwise desperate.

5. Now mark; you have in this definition three several artificial forms of this Medicinal Gold, besides its natural form or shape, which is a massive yellow Metallick Body, abused and abused many ways, against Nature's intent, and the design of Providence.

6. The first form is, that the said massive Body of Gold be reduced into a Gum, or hony-like Substance, red as Blood.

7. The second form is, that this golden Substance be dissolved in Spirit of Wine, into a Ruby-Colour, and then it's called Tincture of Gold.

8. The third form is, That one ounce of this Tincture be joyned with sixteen ounces of another convenient Liquor, and then it bears the name of an *Aurum Potabile*, being of an high Gold-colour, with an illustrious splendor.

9. And whereas now of later years such like *Aurum Potabile*, as that of Dr. Antony's hath been, is made by me, which having shewed its parallel Power and Vertue, in most desperate Occurrences; and however being as yet, by reason of the difficulty of bringing such a paradox first into publick credit, and next unto notice of Persons, who by ordinary Remedies are given over, ev'n as Incurable, being as yet, I say, under a Cloud, lies hitherto almost *incognitū*, except to some few, that have been saved from instant Death, by the same, to healthy Life again, and are yet living as Witnesses.

10. Therefore it hath been thought fit, and becoming the duty of the said Possessor of such a Talent, that is of so general self-concern, not To lap it up in a Napkin any longer, where it bears no condign Fruits, but To make it known, and to profit with the same to such as would rejoyce, to enjoy such an help and healthful Medicament, in their deplorable Conditions and desperate Agonies.

11. And for the better evidence of a coequal Energy and Efficacy, To parallel some of the Cures, done by the said *Aurum Potabile*, of Dr. Antony of old; And some of the Cures, done by the said *Aurum Potabile* of Dr. Faber of late. So followeth then

The Parallel of Cures on both sides, by

Dr. Antonius.

1. **O**F a Dropſie the Lady Edmund, well known at Court, old 78 years, was ingaged three years ago, and ſhe grew exceeding thick. But when ſhe took *Aurum Potabile*, in manner and time as it was convenient, not ſparing charges nor diligence, ſhe was at laſt perfectly reſtored.

ſ. Of a *Quartane* Another being a very ſtrong Man, yet ſo weakned by the ſaid *Ague*, that now the Dropſie alſo did come on. He took an ounce of *Aurum Potabile*, in *Carduus Benedictus* Water, and ſweated during three days and nights continually, and never the weaker, but cured he was.

2. Of a continual Fever. Sir Edm. Laurence of Waltham, *Vir generoſus*, 36 years old, was in a burning Fit for two continual days and nights together, without releaſe. He took a little leſs than a ſpoonful of *Aurum Potabile*, and was cured.

3. Of a *Quotidiana* Will. Hills, old 55 years, had now paſt the fifth Fit, and the ſixth coming on; he took one ſpoonful of *Aurum Potabile*, which ſtopt the Fit immediately, and made him ſweat; afterwards he took one ſpoonful more,

Dr. Faber.

1. **O**F a Dropſie and *Quartana* a Painter 51 years old, being charged, began to be troubled with the ſaid *Quartan* very much. He took *Aurum Potabile* in *Carduus Benedictus* Water, in the beginning of the Fit, and fell into a ſweat over all his Body, a very viſcous and ſtinking ſweat, whereupon the Dropſical ſwelling began to ſink about his Legs, which before were ſwollen exceedingly. The ſecond Doſe made him yet ſweat abundantly, wherewith the ſwelling of his whole Body fell away, and the ſaid *Quartan* alſo was much leſſened. The third Doſe made an end both of the Dropſie and the *Quartan*.

2. Of a continual Fever A Woman, 40 years of age, got a *Pleurifie*, with a ſtrong continual Fever. She took of *Aurum Potabile* in Elder-flower Water, which did notably leſſen the Fever. Then ſhe took more of it, which cauſed her to ſweat, and ſo was cured.

3. Of a *Quotidiana* A middle aged Woman, having been troubled during four weeks, and many Remedies being uſed, proved all ineffectual, except the only *Aurum Potabile* failed not, to ſhew its bleſſed Endowments; for ſhe taking

more, which caused him a pretty Vomit and three Stools, and then a sound Sleep, not having slept before within five days and nights: And so he was cured.

4. *Of a Bloody Flux*, with a *Burning Fever* Sir Jo. Hunt being near unto death, hath been saved from both by this only Remedy of *Aurum Potabile*.

5. *Of a Burning Fever* Nathaniel Darley, the Son of an Apothecary, after by many Physicians he grew but worse, lost his Senses and Speech, as ready to die, was yet restored to life and health, though he was given over for dead, yet *Aurum Potabile* brought him to life again.

6. *Of a Fever* Egidius Ethe-ricke, old 40 Years, being troubled eight days and nights, which made him very restless, he took one spoonful of *Aurum Potabile*, &c. slept all night, and so recovered.

7. *Of a Vomiting* Mrs Downing being deadly sick, she rejected all whatsoever she took, in so much that she was given over for dead, her Physician being at his wits end. But one spoonful of *Aurum Potabile* stayed with her, and her natural Colour came up again, she being before half dead, and quite cold, and so she recovered.

8. *Of a Vomiting* the Lady Dorothea Skot, Widow, 70 Years old, being afflicted uncessantly, nothing stayed with her, nor eat

ing but two Doses, one after another, was restored to former Health; and doth well ever since.

4. *Of a Bloody Flux* with great pains at her Stomach, and Spleen, without sleep; A Woman aged 45 years, by three Doses of *Aurum Potabile* was cured of all.

5. *Of a Burning Fever* Edw. Emis of Lincoln, an ancient Man, being brought very low and weak, his Senses, by the extremity thereof, partly lost, was cured by Tincture of Gold, soon after he had taken it.

6. *Of a Fever* A young Man, Servant to Bevercotes, Esq; of Lincoln, which made him very restless, was cured, the violence being mitigated in one nights time by *Tinctura Auri*.

7. *Of a Vomiting* Martin Mason, of the City of Lincoln, being exceedingly afflicted, joint violent Gripings and Looseness, which so overpowered him, as few expected his life, who, knew how he was handled. The violence of these Distempers was mitigated by the use of *Aurum Potabile*; and so he behaved himself well presently, and was fully cured.

8. *Of a Vomiting and Looseness* Jo. Mason of Lincoln, being taken in a violent manner, to the peril of his life, was cured by *Aurum*

nor drink, but was cured by *Aurum Potabile*.

9. *Of Gripings and Vomiting*
A Child of Sir Edw. Barret's being exceedingly tormented, and one spoonful of *Aurum Potabile* being administered unto her, she immediately vomited a certain raw and slimy stuff, whereupon she behaved her self well by two hours. And again she felt gripings, and perhaps more vehemently; Then she took again of the said *Aurum Potabile*, and vomited more a viscus Matter of divers colours, and then slept a whole hour. But of a sudden awaking, seemed to die presently, so that the Lady Paget, her Grand Mother, held her all this while upon her knees, embracing her, and opened her Mouth by force, to let in more of the said *Aurum Potabile*; which made her vomit more a mucilaginous stuff of an ill scent and black colour. After all which the Child recovered.

10. *Of a Scurvy Disease Cecilia Boulstret*, 20 Years old, and in the Queens Service, was cast down above measure; she was afflicted with very sorry Symptoms, whom the chiefeft of the Colledg could not relieve, although there were called six together, and they spared nothing, neither pains nor any thing

Aurum Potabile, and soon after found ease.

9. *Of Gripings, Vomiting, and Loosness* A Child of Mr. Muller, Capt. of the King's Guard, in *Westminster*; old ten months, being lamentably handled, she did shriek out all the night long, and all that was ingested, came up again, and the Loosness still continuing, by reincrudating and melting down the bodily Substance; and she was so tired out, that they could not make her take any thing more, and she being a Child without speech as yet, could by no means be persuaded. However a little spoonful of *Aurum Potabile* being tendred to her mouth, she (beyond expectation) suck'd it in greedily, and so in the same manner two little spoonfuls more were given her, which she suck'd in the like manner. Then they looked for the coming up again, but to the contrary, all stayed with her, and the Vomiting henceforward ceased; she got rest, and voided green stuff, like to Verdigrease; and thus grew healthy, to the great satisfaction of all the Parents, who had despaired of her life, not expecting that she could or would live.

10. *Of a Scurvy Disease* One being brought to the utmost extremity; and after having tempered with many sort of Cures and Physicians, she grew but worse and worse, and at last was brought so low, that none would undertake her

thing else, whatsoever their wits could furnish them with, to the end that they might exclude *Dr. Antony* from performing the Cure. Finally when they saw all their pains were lost, and the Mother of the young Lady urged, that if they knew not how to do better, *Dr. Antony* might be called for. Then the said Physicians took a prefixed time to try yet their utmost, and accordingly they caused their Apothecary to sit down at the Patients Bed-side a whole day & night, and to ingorge her every 3 hours some Cordial or other. But perceiving that all their endeavours were to no purpose; Well, said they, call then for *Antony*, God bless him. Then the Patient being given over by them, *Dr. Antony* was called for, and he administered her some small portion of his *Aurum Potabile* first, and so increased the dose thereof by degrees, to the end that he might not disturb more the already irritated *Archeus*, but reconcile the same prudently: this did succeed so well, that the Patient fell into a deep and sound sleep for a whole hour, in so much that she snored soundly, whereof they were all surpris'd; and being awakened, she said, that she felt her self better. There *Dr. Antony* went on with the *Aurum Potabile*, and all vomiting ceased, wherewith she was lamentably tormented under the hands of the said six Physicians, and her strength increased, and she was cured.

her furthermore, as being past cure. But by the help of God and *Aurum Potabile*, she was restored to perfect health within a Month, so that she is grown since thick and fat. She was brought in a Coach 3 miles off of *London* into *Hackney* Parish, and went on foot to *London* afterwards.

11. *Of the White's* a Woman being troubled exceedingly, and afflicted together with Fits of the Mother, grew so lean, that nothing almost appeared but skin & bones: And when she took of *Aurum Potabile*, she first got rid of the Mother Fits, and furthermore of the White Courses also; grew very fat, and after some time was delivered of a Child.

12. *Of a Pleurisie Thom. Beach* Vintner, of late Holder of the Fountain Tavern in *Westminster*, Kings-street, being overtaken so violently, that by reason of the Darts and Stitches in his side, which stopt altogether his breathing; he was tormented with a violent Feaver unto death, joint Costiveness, &c. And by two Doses of *Aur. Pot.* he was perfectly cur'd.

13. *Joseph Trutbeck*, Chyrurgion of my Lord *Cravens* Regiment of the King's Guard, being near unto death, left without relief by others, was redeemed to further life by one Dose of this Medicine. whereof he joyfully gratulated the said *Capt. Muller* that he made use of the same Physician for his child.

Reflections

II. *Reflections upon the Premises.*

Whereas out of the Premises doth appear, 1. That one and the same Medicine performed all the Duties, required of any one particular Medicine, either by Purging, Vomiting, Sweating, Cordials, Pains-asswaging, Sleep-causing, and the like: All which Operations you may observe in the precedent Cures of so many several Diseases, which all yield up to the only *Aurum Potabile*, in their several workings, in order to the reduction of Health.

2. That Purging, Vomiting, Sweating, Sleep, &c. are of different Operations, and consequently of different Effects.

3. That therefore it is not all one, to Purge, Vomit, Sweat, or cause Sleep, and the like.

4. That then the Question is, When it shall be seasonable to administer a Purge, or a Vomit, or Sweating, or Sleep, &c. without fail or doing wrong? Here now we are at stake, I confess; Not that we could not guess, but that we cannot find demonstrative Arguments, wanting true Spectacles.

5. That therefore, if any Physician, instead of a Purge, gives a Vomit, what can a Patient expect, but the worse? For not only the several Complexions of Bodies, tho of one Disease; and again the several Diseases, tho of one Complexion, do alter the Case, and require a respective different Regimen in the administration of Medicaments. There have been known Physicians of Conscience, who having been puzzled many years about the difficulty of this Matter, and the ill-success of their Notional Guess, have at last given over Practice, together with their *Methodus* of Curing, as not answering their expectation, at the peril of their Patients.

6. That so then, a Medicament, that hath more skill, than the Physician, is to be looked for, viz. such as will cause to Purge, or to Vomit, or to Sweat, or to Sleep, &c. although the Medicament indeed is of no force, if the *Archæus* or Life-spirit do's not like it: for all what a Physician can do, is to serve the said *Archæus* with succour for his Garison, and then he being sufficiently reinforced, is able and knows best, how and which way to rid himself of the Enemy out of his Dominion.

7. That accordingly *Aurum Potabile* is such a Medicament, as the which (*ut liquet ex præmissis*) causeth to Purge, and to Vomit, and to Sweat, and to assuage Pains, and cause to Sleep, and in *summa*

to do all that is needful to recover from any Disease. Have you need of a Purge? *Aurum Potabile* will purge you. Have you need of a Vomit? *Aurum Potabile* will make you a Vomit. Have you need of a Sweat? *Aurum Potabile* will make you sweat: Are you full of Pains, Darts, and Stiches? *Aurum Potabile* is an *Anodynum*. Can you not Sleep? *Aurum Potabile* is an *Opiatum*: In short, *Aurum Potabile* is all in all Diseases, both generally and specifically. What will you have more? The Premises make appear, that this is true by good experience.

8. That however a good *Aurum Potabile* will not Purge, Vomit, Sweat, Sleep, &c. indistinctly, at all Times, and in all Diseases, but severally, and when *Archæus* ordereth it so, according to his infallible *Methodus Curandi*, hidden from the Eyes and Principles of all Physicians in general, who never shall be able to fathom it, let them be never so Book-learned: for by Coals, and Fire, and Watching by Night as by Day, these things are learned without Receipts, which, for the most part, are fallible, and of non-sense.

9. That also it is not sufficient, to say or to pretend, that such a Tincture of what I know not, or any Medicine else, doth cure all by insensible transpiration. For Nature being overloaded with viscous, slimy, mucilaginous, glutinous and other stinking stuff, can you think, that this cadaverous or ghastly Matter, banish't out of the government of Life, should or could be served otherwise, than the Dung of a Stable? For; being dead and sequestred from that necessary receptivity of vital actions, it never is able any more to receive dissolution, and further transpiration, as by the related Cures may be argued, without contradiction.

10. By reason now of what's said, *Matthiolus*, one of the chiefest Physicians in Germany; *I durst*, says he, *to avow, that no Man can be a Physician compleatly, nay not an indifferent one, that hath no skill of this most noble Art of Chymiatry*; witness the Chronical Diseases, where the whole Mass of Blood is corrupted, and become a Nursery of many divers Diseases, as we see in the *Scurvy*, the which can't be overcome but by Metallic Remedies, and the Metallic Remedies can't be conquered, but by Chymiatry. And therefore such as go on to meddle with such Diseases, without the knowledg how to deal with Metals, are forced, for the most part, to abandon Diseases and Patient together, with great shame, and not without prejudice to the Physical Profession. For this cause many one, that takes to heart that mischievous ignorance, has endeavoured these many years to try, by great labour and industry, whether he might, by the help of God, attain to such an All-working Medicine, not sparing either expences, nor his own life it self.

III. Furthermore, it being required, to resolve this Question, *viz.* How it can be possible, that one and the same Medicine may cure all and every Disease, so different as they are in their outside? I must instruct you to make a Stop. And to draw out of that Stop or Centre, a Circle as great as you please; Then from that Centre to draw straight Lines, as Rays, towards the Circumference, as many also as you please; and they will never meet in the said Circumference, but the longer you draw them forward, the farther they will be distant one from another. These Rays, tho' so far differing one from another, are however sprouted out of one and the same Centre. Take away the Centre, and all the said Rays will come to nothing, their Foundation failing them: For instance, a Wheel, take away its Axle-tree, and the Spokes, together with the whole Circumference, will yield to ruine.

Now it is manifest, that all humane Diseases do appear in the Body of Man. This Body is either dead or living. But a dead Body feeleth nothing, because there is no life in it. Then the Life only is the cause of feeling in a living Body: And the feeling is a means or *medium*, by which all Diseases in a living Body are active; for in a dead Body, as being void of Life and Feeling, there can be no Diseases nor pains consistent with, for want of sensation. So then we conclude, that the *Life-spirit* only is the mean cause of Diseases in a living Body. And that as he is the cause of Diseases, even so the same is to be the cause of Health again. But that the *medium* or means, both of Diseases and Health also, is the only *Feeling*; and that therefore there is but one only Principle, out of which all and all kind of Diseases do sprout out, and grow forth. *viz.* the *Life*. And that there is also but one sole means, by which all and all kind of Diseases are conceived and born in the Body, and by which also the same are driven out and cured, to wit, the *Feeling*. So then these two Principles, can be none without the other, and are therefore as *one*, the beginning of Diseases and Health together, *viz.* the *Life-spirit* and the *Feeling*. But because it seemeth to be incredible, that one only thing should be the sole beginning or principle of two contraries, *viz.* of Health and Diseases; let us enquire; how then such contrary things may rise out of the only Spring of Life? In declaration whereof, we pitch for our Foundation the Apple-bit off the forbidden Tree in Paradise, by which Death came in, followed by the Curse upon the Earth; by whose Thorns and Thistles, Diseases came into Mankind: *Hippocrates* being ignorant of this source of Death and Diseases, and yet

seeing by the profoundness of his divine parts, that in the Spring of Life there was some anomaly, dallying with Life it self, in order to breed Diseases and Death together, whereof he found no reason in Nature; And therefore could give it no name, but left it under the expression of *divinum quid*, by which anomaly, the Life-spirit being controlled, falls foul and extravagant, with irruption into Man's Body, and a Disease is born, for it is that forbidden Fruit joyned the Thorns and Thistles of the Curse, that do still cast the Life of this unhappy Body into such disorder, that inconsiderately it falls out with it self, breeding Diseases rather than Health; like to a drunken Man, that falls into a Ditch, whilst he thinks he goes over a Bridge. But when Life prevails in such an occurrence, then the Life-spirit cureth also the same Disease he brought forth, according to the Axiom of the said Hippocrates, *Omnem motum ad Morbum & Mortem efficienter fieri ab impetum faciente, adeoque eundem esse, uti Morborum effectorem, ita etiam eorundem Medicatorem.* Take away the Curse, and the forbidden Fruit, and all Diseases will vanish, and Life become free again, not drawing forth any further contrary effects from its own only Fountain.

But now we must enquire further, how this is brought to pass? Every Seed when it is sterill, bringeth forth no Fruit, because it is dead, though it doth not appear as such; So followeth then, that every Seed that bringeth forth Fruit, there be ingrafted a particular living Power, to stir up the Seed, for to engender its own Like, tho' it doth not appear to the eye. In this seminal Power Life is kindled, to grow forth, in order to Generation. And for as much as the said seminal Power is the Nursery of Life, and protrudeth the first Sprout out, Hippocrates calls it τὸ ἐνσπέρμιον, to begin Generation, *impetum faciens*, because it cometh forth with some kind of force; others have given it the name *Archeus*, which is to say a Beginner, or the like. He also is even the Life-spirit; So that by the name *Archeus*, you must understand nothing else, than the said living seminal Power of every Seed, be it of Animals, Vegetables, or Minerals, which maketh the beginning in order to Generation, without whom all Seeds are sterill and barren.

In this *Archeus* now, dwelleth the Life of every thing. He is the Ship and Steers-man of Life, who only can both save and sail the Life to the ground. And even as he glimmereth in the Seed, so when the Seed springs out, he goes along with in the growth, and driveth the same forward in growing; he governeth and cherisheth it, as a skillful Architect, and also never abandoneth it, whilst it hath life and being.

There-

Therefore all depends upon this Steers-man and his Conduct, Life and Health relies upon him, and without him no Seed can sprout out, much less grow forth and thrive: Nay, although there be an essential difference between the Life and *Archeus*, yet are they in regard of uniformity in their actions, counted for one; And therefore are often taken one for another, as being both spiritual, & so narrowly joyned together, that the one without the other cannot be separately observed. Now although the humane *Archeus* in the Seed, goeth along with into the Birth, and maketh the same grow, yet that Body, which he thus buildeth and formeth, is not his proper domicile or dwelling-place, but the living Breath is it, which passeth fully throughout the whole Body and its Members, bestowing vegetation upon all. And therefore there are in the Seed two Principles, one Active and the other Passive, viz. *Archeus*, and *Aura Vitalis*, or the living Breath to be considered, as *causa efficiens & materia*. As soon then *Archeus* beginneth to let his influence upon the *Aura Vitalis* of the Seed, it begins to get form according to its own Kind, and indueth it self with a Body, wherein Life springs up and is kindled. So this is the course of Generation in every Seed, be it of Men, Stones, or Vegetables.

But now as the course of Generation, thus also must be the course of sustaining the Body, brought to light in life and breathing, according to the Maxim: *Nutrimur, quibus constamus*. And we have said before, that the whole work of Generation is performed by *Archeus*; Therefore the maintenance also of the said Body in life and breathing, is to be left even unto the same *Archeus*, who by reason of the Curse and Transgression is like Tinder, not without resentment of their effects: And therefore very apt to be disturbed in his Operations by some small accident; Nay, sometimes by his own fantasie, (like to a pregnant Woman, that maketh out of nothing something) he thrust the Cart of Life into dirt, and then not able to help it out again, draweth the same more and more inward: not that he is not strong enough, but that he is perturbed in his proceedings, in so much that he never can hit the right way again, and yet worketh on still, not as before, to maintain Life and Health, but to work Diseases and Death it self, not knowing that he doth so, as being blinded by perturbation or other passions, arising on occasion of the Thorns and Thistles in Meat and Drink, or the like. For 'tis evident, that he doth not, what he shall, but what he should not, that he doth: And if he doth, what he should not do, it is evident also that thereby Life must undergo Shipwrack, whose Steers-man he is; yet doth he not all this
on

on set purpose, but being led aside by his perturbation. This maketh him thus err, that he doth not the good he ought, but the evil that he ought not to do, that he doth; Whereout then arise and are born all kind of Diseases in the humane Body. So see we then, that as long as the influence of *Archæus* is regular, *Omniem motum ad vitam & sanitatem esse ab impetum facientes*; And when he doth fail, even so, *omniem motum ad morbum & mortem esse ab impetum faciente*: For as his Passions run, so also his Operations, good or bad. From hence now, as from the very Centre of Life, are cast forth so many deathful Darts, and innumerable diseaseful Rays or Spoaks of the Wheel of Life, that we cannot find out names enough to call them by, how much less assured Remedies and Helpers, sufficient to withdraw the Cart of Life out of the dirt again.

In this confusion, or *Babel* of Receipt-books, and elementary Qualities, with their several degrees of hot and cold, dry and wet, we are quite drowned in the quarternarity of our humours, and become as blind as *Archæus* himself in his perturbations, inasmuch that his and our Operations do differ but little. What shall we do then, the Soldier said to *John*? Lay the Ax to the Root of the Tree, cut it down; one Ax sufficeth, if it be fit: And all its Fruits, with Boughs and Branches, with Sprigs and Suckers, with Leaves and all, will fall down to the ground and perish. Or take away the Axel-tree out of the Centre of the Wheel, and you shall see what will become of the Spoaks, Rays, and of all the large Circumference; that is to say, set *Archæus*, that's gone astray, right again, by eradicating his said perturbation on asswaging his wrathfulness: which done, he himself then, without any more ado, will cure and sweep his own House, either by Purging, Vomiting, Sweating, Transpiration, or the like, as he knows best.

So then, if we see, that all these Operations are performed (as may appear out of the Premises) by *one only* Medicine, may we then not safely assert, not by Book-authority, but by Reason, seconded with Experience, that *one fit* Medicine is able to cure all Diseases.

IV. I am somewhat afraid (*Antonii sunt hec sequentia, ex tractatu de Auro suo Potabili verbatim huc translata*) lest all what I have said, should be taken for a mockery of an empty Ostentation, especially by my Adversaries, whom I never shall be able to persuade, although I did persuade them indeed. But for you, O generous Off-spring of *Great Britain*, who being born of a noble Stock, are truly noble; for you, I say, have been written these things. It is sown for you, and yours will be the Crop; for it concerns you, to know of these things whether they be true and safe, or not. It is your own case, when you see
your

your Neighbours House one fire. I will not insist now upon particulars. This only I request you, to call with me to mind, how very many are perih'd in our Age, whom they have administred Catharticks, or Purges, while the state of the Disease lay as yet hid in Nature's silence, for the birth of the inward Diseases is invisible and hid from us, according to *Galen*, who says; *Although the outward parts of the Body, together with the Idea of Passions, are perceived by the Senses, yet those Passions and Effects that lurk in the innermost of the Body, require a Man that's well exercised in the use of Reason and Judgment.* But let a Physician be exercised never so much, yet it is a good Horse never stumbles. The indications and signs of the Diseases, by which the Physician is to be ruled, are very often silent a long while, and all humane senses grow senseless, and we stand amazed at so great a calamity of Symptoms, arising out of so small occasions. What is now the duty of a Physician, being called for in the beginning of a Disease, where the subtilty of Senses are yet wanting? For in case the Sick should be left destitute, without relief, he will soon be overcome with sorrow and despair. The Physician also will fall into opprobrious disesteem and contempt. So they perhaps will rule the Patient according to the Rules prescribed by the Ancients, viz. by temperate things or the like, which might not alter the Body; or if they did, yet that hurtful impression might easily be corrected, as *Arnoldus* advised. But this advise is neither safe always. The poisonous Diseases do very often infect a Nation, and when the Plague rageth, you may see whole Families destroyed, not only of the lower rank, but of those also who are illustre, rich & wealthy. The force of the Plague is so quick, and comes on with such a rash fury, that there is no delay at all to be admitted; Therefore the principal thing of a Physician is, to defend the Heart, and then to order the Disease. The Small-Pox also or Measils, and the like inward Infection is to be thrust forward immediately, with appropriate things, lest the Infection should reach the Heart, and kill presently. But here now is to be noted, that all ordinary Purges, instead of thrusting the Poison outwards, do draw the same inwards, and thus make a stop, or at least delay that amiable ebullition, which happeneth sometimes by the sole vigour and benefit of Nature, whence the infesting Poison runs back to the Heart; a sorry fate for the Patient, that is thus dealt with. Now therefore it is thine case, I plead, whoever thou art, that readest this. For poisonous Diseases rage every where, even in the King's Court it self; and those hidden Diseases do not hearken to those vulgar Remedies; nay their Poison is thereby firengthned. How much better then and safer has advised

us *Severin Dane*, where, I say, the judgment upon a Distemper, that invades one, is so doubtful. For if we, says he, intend to enter upon cure of some occult Disease, we ought to pry into the inward and constant propriety of things to be administered, as there is in these supream Bodies, Gold, Silver, Gems, Pearls, Corals, if you have these for your Guide, Companions and Messengers, then you shall certainly find out the occult Roots of Diseases, and easily take them away. This is a very safe counsel, rest herein, that your Patients may do well. But these endeavours are displeasing, labour, watching night and day, cost and expenses are required here, and to bring in new Ideas of curing doth not agree with your Purse; however this Method is the most Ancient, and the most true above all, deriving its Authority from *Hermes* himself, immediately after the Flood; and this is that very Medicine which the Holy Scripture maketh much of, and not that other Kitchen-stuff, which the lower rank of People do so much admire, and yet is neither laborious, nor profoundly searched for; But in Gold lies buried the chief Treasure of Nature, which we endeavour to bring to light, to perpetrate wonderful effects in healing of Diseases; which Treasure having attained unto, look there a Medicine that forces the hidden Diseases to break forth, and extirpateth those, that are manifest: these are fit Arms, and suitable for every milice, safe, pleasant, and of the highest stamp.

Pro Conclusionē ad Literatos.

EVigilate, Viri Literati, evigilate tandem ē somnio elementarium qualitatum, graduumq; caloris atq; frigoris, &c. cum decrepita humorum quaternionis intemperie & omni appendice. Habetis hic paucis foliis detectam morborum univ. sim omnium ē Fonte Vitæ scaturiginem. Morborum radices inde eradicatæ, sanitatis recuperandæ impedimenta (Obmutescunt hic ingentia Volumina.) Quod si præstiteritis, secutis omnia, quæ non ficta, sed vera methodus curandi requirit, secundum Naturam, non secundum Arcem fallacis deturpatam. Purgationes, quæ sanos æque ac agros purgant, non sunt Medicamenta, sed Nocumenta. Et hinc illæ Lachrymæ, ut mirum non sit, plures accidere, quam convalescere. Perfecta cura illa est, ubi peraguntur, quæ natura requirit, evacuationes nimirum non coactas, sed spontaneas, non impulsu Solutivi, sed Impetum-facientis accersitas, sive per sedes, sive per vomitum, urinam, sudorem aut transpirationem. Cujus quidem in hoc compendio habetis vira experimenta unius & ejusdem Medicinæ, omnes istiusmodi operationes sigillatim præstantis, quotiescunq; Impetum-faciens sive Archæus jussit. Posteaquam in scholis, macerando ingentia nostra vigiliis & Lucubrationibus, tandem acquisivimus Theoriam ejusmodi, quam Praxis illudit, quid inde proficui emergit nobis, quam didicisse fideliter in spem futuræ oblivionis? Vera Theoria, muta Praxis est, & Vera Praxis est muta Theoria. Hæc nisi sese amplectentur mutuâ concordia, certò subest unius ab altera mutua discordia. Hic verò in nostro proposito, Theoria cum Praxi apprimè concordat amplexu reciproco; Cui si veli is insistere, opus non habebitis, dicto quaternione expectationem vestram eludente, confugere ad specifica, quorum quidem cognitio induci-
bi; atâ dependet ex traditione divina magis, quam humana. F I N I S.

AN APPENDIX

*Of some Cures more, done since the former
were published.*

1. **O**N the 18 of March. Mrs Smith was troubled with Fits in this wise : First it began under her right Brest with pricking, and thence it diffused it self into her Back, Belly and Shoulders, with such grievous pains, as if many Swords did cross her body from all sides, and as if all and every Nerve were torn into threds, with such torments and twistings about, that she could neither stand nor lie down, but was forced to sit up all night in her bed, where she was so overpowred with such raging pains, that she grew out of her self, and would have leaped out of the Bed, and lie down on the ground for ease; her Head also grew so cold within, as if it had been filled up all with Ice, so that no covering whatsoever could warm it. And her belly in the same manner, as if filled-up with Ice; insomuch, that although she drank then draughts of strong Water, yet it warmed her no more than pure water. This fit did hold her commonly 24 hours, without truce or intermission. And it befel her the first time, when she was seven years old, by a fright in play with Children; and then it took her but seldom. But growing older, it took her every month, and now of late every week, sometimes twice, sometimes thrice, so that she thought, it would now make an end of her life. She is now 27 years old. Great endeavours have been used these 20 years past to get cure, but all in vain, so that finally she resolved to give over all meddling with Physicians any further, when as she heard of my *Aurum Potabile*. And I being sent for, administred unto her of the said *Aurum* about an ounce, she being then just in a fit : And within the space of a quarter of an hour, the fit left her, which else used to hold her 24 hours, and she grew well again, and so continued without any further fit, now above three months, not having heard of her any thing to the contrary, since the 18 of March, until the last of July 1677.

2. On the 5 of May, being invited by Mr. William Montague, I came along with him to Wood-coat in Surrey, to the Lady Lewkenar,

A

Widow

Widow to Sir *John Lewkenor*, Knight of the *Bathe*, she being desperately sick. And the said Lady told me, That she had been afflicted with a Disease for eight years. And although she had not been wanting to her self in imploying the best reputed Physicians, yet she had of late voided such a quantity of blood for a fortnights-time, that it had put her into an extream weakness, accompanied with a fainting palpitation of heart, shortness of breath, a strong aking Pulse in the head; and finally had cast her into a Dropsie, together with intolerable pains. Her flesh was consumed and wasted, her countenance exceedingly altered, looking with a melancholy frowning look of a pale yellow, as if she were upon point of death, whose fore-runner and messenger was a certain chilness, that had seized on her, &c. And by the use of my *Aurum Potabile* she began to mend, so that within the space of a se'nnight her great weakness (for she was by all lookt upon as a dead body) and the head aking, pulse, with the fainting and palpitation of her heart, and the shortness of breath were all changed into a restoration of health and strength, gathering flesh again, also the dropscial swelling of her Leggs was abated and gone, the dying chilness turned into a natural warmth and vigour, sound sleep, good stomach, and other natural actions of a healthful life; so that her sad and dreadful countenance recovered its former beauty, and grew well-favoured again. And all this within the compass of a month, even to the admiration of such as had seen her shortly before. And she was advised by some eminent Physician to continue the use of *Aurum Potabile* a while longer, to prevent a relapse, as in long standing Diseases may happen. For although health was so far restored unto her, yet was it not as yet confirmed enough. But here the said Lady made a stop, after having been a month under cure, from the 12 of *May* to the 12 of *June* 1677.

3. On the 30 of *August*, a sucking Child of Mr. *Michael Rose*, having a desperate looseness, which at last turned into a bloody-flux; the Child grew so weak and faint, that she began to lie so quiet (contrary to what she did before) as if she fell asleep, not stirring any more. It was judged she was upon point of death. My *Aurum Potabile* was administred, one ounce in four several times, one hour after another, and she was quickned again, and voided black and green stuff, grew lively and stirring, and thus was cured and liverth.

4. On the 14 of September, A Maid, *Jane Seguin*, being taken with great pains in all her Members, and particularly in her Head, for the space of two days, and she grew very sick and faint at the heart and stomach, as ready to Vomit, but could not, and in her Back-bone also, and in the Reins she felt great pains, which was followed by wringings, gripings, and a great looseness. But two or three ounces of my *Aurum Potabile* cured her.

5. On the 6 of October, *Matthew Raiz*, a Coachman of Esquire *Tregonwel*, being taken with a malignant Feaver, and had no rest or sleep for two days, his Leg was exceedingly inflamed and swollen, of the colour of red Roses (*al. St. Antonies fire*). which now did begin to change and to grow dark-brown (a token of the Gangrene turning into *Sphacelum*) which called for a speedy remedy, and sufficient. And he had a good Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, which abated the Feaver, and made him sleep. The next day he had another Dose, that made him sweat, and the third Dose took off the Feaver quite, and the swelling of his Leg did abate; and thus he recovered from the Gangrene and Feaver.

6. On the 15 of January, Mrs *Prudence Sumner*, Widow of *John Sumner*, one of his Majesties Messengers, aged 40 years and odd, was afflicted with the Stone, Dropsie, Scurvy, and Palsie on the one half part of her body from the head to the sole, and so had been these many years, until now of late she had got a great pain in her Stomach and Head-ach, with a vomiting and looseness, which continued with her a whole month before she sent for me, so that at last she grew so weak, that few thought she could hold it out longer, she being naturally a weak consumptive body. So when she was in this desperate condition, I was sent for, and gave her of my *Aurum Potabile* every morning half an ounce, and as much at night, during a whole month. The effects whereof are these, *viz.* The next day the pain of her Stomach, with the vomiting and looseness ceased. Then the Medicine went on further, and wrought upon the Stone, which cast her into a smart fit, but lasted not long above an hour, *viz.* while that the Stone passed from the Kidneys, through an uncouth way into the Bladder; and then came forth by degrees, eight little stones, and afterwards a deal of red sand, small, like meal, yet without pain; then the Medicine went on further, and set the Patient in a most abundant sweat for many days, yet without force

*Living in
An-year
Hosm. at
Capt. Mil
1675.*

of coverings more than ordinary, only one single Blanket was laid over the Bed. And I asked her, Whether she did not grow weaker by so long and much sweating? *Methinks*, said she, *that I grow rather Stronger*. And finally, we found the Dropsie was gone off clearly, and her affected Members in a just symmetry again. But we observed here, that hitherto the paralytical part of the body sweated not at all. She had also betwixt this two Stools of black stuff, like Ink: And the Medicine went on further, and wrought upon the Palsie also, and an agreeable warmth did strike into that cold paralytical part of her body, and so it began to sweat also for many days more. She said, *That often she endeavoured to warm it, and held it to the fire, such as might have burnt another, but all in vain, and now it was grown as warm and nimble as the other part, so that she felt no difference at all betwixt that and the other part of the body, as to liveliness, sense and motion*. During this Operation, she had two Stools more, black as Ink. And now the Palsie being overcome also, the Medicine went on further upon the rest, Which was the Scurvy, and there she sweated forward abundantly, for many days together, although she was so slightly covered, that it could not be less, the head, face and all was under water. And she growing hungry, did rise out of the sweat, sat at the Chimney, and did eat with eagerness, sweating still a while, but at last stopt. Whereupon she grew full of pains all over; but hastening into the bed again, and recovering the sweat, all pains vanished immediately. And so being thus warned not to stop sweating, continued for some days more, until she broke out into small Pimples, like to a Goose-skin, pointing as to break, they appearing full of matter, yet they dried up, and left behind a most troublesome pricking Itch all over, but she was to forbear scratching, and sweating continued, till at last she grew weak, which made appear to me, that now it was enough, and therefore did forbear to give her the Medicine any longer. And now in fine of all this, that Goose-skin-like cuticula did grow dead, yellow, and rough, and did wrinkle and shell off, and a new skin came forth, like of a new born Child's. So the Scorbut also was quite drawn off. And her Appetite and strength increased daily, insomuch, that to eat twice a day would not satisfy her: and she often said, *That she found her self so light, so lively, and so changed, that she did not know how to express it, even as if she was not the same person that she was before,* so.

so much was her whole body thoroughly changed into another body, as if she was new born. All this was performed from the 15 of January to the 14 of February, in the year 1677.

7. On the 6 of October 1677. Mr. Seignier 55 years old, being troubled with fits of gravel, joynt a scorbutical indisposition of body, in a manner as if it were hydropical, and puffed up with heaviness, began to take of this *Aurum Potabile*, and soon after was eased of those Symptoms, grew very nimble and lightened, and voided abundance of gravel, and that with great ease without pains, and the gravel was soft, so as it could with fingers be rubbed into powder, when formerly it was very hard and sharp.

8. 1. On the 8 of October 1677. His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, D.D. Sheldon, was taken with a Diarrhoea of a colliquative flux, which was seconded by feaverish Symptoms, so that from Tuesday the 9 of October, to Saturday the 13 of October he had above an hundred Stools & Vomits together, with a great pain in his Stomach; and he had not slept at all within the said five days and nights, so that he was brought to the extremity of weakness, no likelihood of living, but his countenance like to a dying mans, he being in the 80th year of Age, when I was sent for on the 13th instant; then

2. Saturday the said 13 instant at night, I gave his Grace one Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, which immediately took off the Vomiting, and gave him that night the first sleep with great comfort, and the looseness also did abate in a great measure, and his Pulse grew better.

3. Sunday the 14 of October, he had a second Dose, which put him into a breathing sweat, by which he found himself well refreshed, his Pulse grew still more moderate, and no feaverish Symptoms did appear any more. At night he had a third Dose, which caused him to rest and sleep all the forenigh, and the looseness abated still more.

4. Monday 15th, in the morning he had the fourth Dose, and became pretty chearful, did rise in the afternoon out of his Bed, put on his Clothes and sate up, and afterwards lay with his Clothes on upon the Bed till night. Thus far his Grace was recovered.

The first Relapse. But this day in the afternoon he was permitted to drink milk, and also to eat white meat (*lactinia*) which I would not approve of. Thereupon his Pulse grew high again with

a Hicket. The *Aurum Potabile* was given him at night, to repair that Errour. So it came to pass, that he vomited up again the said milk in the shape of a yellowish and mucilaginous matter, but the Hicket continued.

5. *Wednesday 17.* Although *Tuesday* other Remedies were prescribed to stop the Hicket, yet the same growing on more violently, the *Aurum Potabile* was re-assumed, and about 12 a clock he had a spoonful of it, which did put a stop to the Hicket immediately, & he fell asleep. In the mean time we went to Dinner; and about one a Clock Mr. *Patrick*, his Graces Gentleman, came and told me that his Grace was awaked with the Hicket. Then I went, and gave him another Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, and the Hicket ceased immediately. Then his Grace held the Lords Supper with his Family. But three hours after, upon drinking cold, it came again. And about five a Clock he had another Dose.

6. *Thursday 18.* Mr. *Pearce* the Apothecary reported, that after this last Dose of *Aurum Potabile* the Hicket ceased, and the Patient fell asleep, and so continued till day. By this time he was recovered from the said Relapse, and was again in a very hopeful temper, as to Pulse, Urine, and Stool; no pains in the Stomach any more, no Hicket, no looseness, nor fever. And he took some Broth, and slept till nine a Clock. Then awaking, *What shall I eat*, said he, &c. And some gelly Broth was tendered to him, which he took. All this day he was pretty chearful again; and at night he had another Dose of *Aurum Potabile*.

7. *Friday 19th.* It was reported, that his Grace rested well that night, and continued chearful; and because he complained of great driness, by reason of the great evacuation he had suffered, it was thought fit, that he might drink Ale constantly, and so to continue with gelly Broth and Ale, until his Stomach should grow fit for more substantial meat.

The second Relapse. But at Noon his Grace did inquire what was at the Table for Dinner; and hearing of a dish of Whittings, he longed for it, and did eat thereof. Whereupon his Pulse changed again, as before upon the Milk, and grew very quick. Then a good Dose of *Aurum Potabile* was given him. So it came to pass, that he had a Stool of yellow vicious matter, which was judged to be the corruption, caused by the ill quality of the said Whittings. After this he was at ease and slept.

8. *Saturday* 20th. He took still *Aurum Potabile*, and slept much all day; and when awake, he called always for drink; which being delayed by the Attendants according to order; he insisted earnestly upon it, telling them withal, *That he rather would die then forbear drinking, and rather cold, he would drink*; which then stirred up the Hicket, and so forth.

9. *Sunday* 21st in the Morning he had a Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, and rested well; and afterwards took gelly Broth and Ale with a Toste in it, and slept again. About Noon he had another Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, and so slept much all the day long, finding no trouble in his head, after the discharge of the said corruption, and at night he had another Dose of the same.

10. *Monday* 22th. That thereupon he had slept all Night till seven the next Morning without any disquietness at all, and made no complaint of any disturbance in his head, his Pulse was as good as any mans in health, his Urine of good colour. So at night about eight of the Clock he had another Dose of *Aurum Potabile*.

11. *Tuesday* 23th. That thereupon he slept all night, sometimes three hours continual, and then awaked, and slept again. He drank but little this night, and his Pulse continued very good and constant, his Voice grew more strong and lively; and no complaint or disturbance of his head he did utter any more. So another spoonful of *Aurum Potabile* was given him, and another at night.

12. *Wednesday* 24th. I coming in, Mr. *Johnson*, his Graces Gentleman told me, that towards the morning he had been more hot than ordinary; but I found his Pulse and Urine in the same temper as before; and from 7 till 9 he slept still. All this day he passed slumbering and sleeping comfortably. So about 6 at night he had another Dose of *Aurum Potabile*.

13. *Thursday* 25th of *October*. Mr. *Johnson* made this Report, viz. That his Grace had slept pretty well; and being awake, was of a chearful look: That he had observed not any extraordinary heat in his body; That his Pulse had been all night very good and regular, his Urine of a pale yellow, as formerly. So all this proved a perfect recovery from the second Relapse. And Dr. R. declared, That he saw no Disease any more in the Patient; whereupon I took my leave.

14. *Reflexions.* In this only case this *Aurum Potabile* had made appear almost all this peculiar Properties; as, I. Its soporiferous power all along with comfort, which other wise is attributed to common Opiates with hazard. II. Its Diaphoretick or sweating power. §. 3. Its anodynous or pain-easing power. §. 6. *ibi*, no pains in his Stomach, &c. IV. Its sedative or allwaging power, in curing the Vomiting and Looseness. V. Its Vomitive and Purgative Power according to Nature's request in both the Relapses. VI. Its comfortative power. §. 4. These Properties are not to be found together in any other Medicine whatsoever, and yet they become not active all at once, but as Nature doth require one or other. *Latent enim in Auro virtuosè, & in Auro potabili effectivè, quasi in procinctu ad agendum, ubi, & quando, & quas Natura requirit.*

9. The state of the Disease of *L. G.* is such: *Nimirum ubi glans penis cum nervosis partibus jungitur, ibi habet illa superficialem cavernulam, in qua humore aliquo erodente collecto, fit dolor intolerabilis. Et quando peragitur mictio, dolor ille, ob urinam transitum intenditur. Hinc fit, ut instante mixtione, praè horrore subsequente doloris in dicta cavernula intensiois, Sphincter constringatur, circumcirca cervicem vesicae, contrahendo illam (cervicem) quam ad emittendam urinam relaxare debebat. Atque hinc illa quasi obstructio urinae, ex musculo illo constrictivo, nimirum Sphinctere, effluviū ejus disputante, oritur; Auro interim Potabili officio suo ritè fungente, in resolvendo calculum, & solutum urinā permixtum extrudendo foras ad instar limi sabulosi, uti apparet ad oculum, aliāque demonstratione non indiget. Hic verò limus calculosus, ubi transendo urethram, attingit dictam glandis cavernulam (qua jam olim stetit affecta pluribus annis) dolor cavernula istius intenditur, ob exquisitum partis sensum, & urina nunc majorem fortè acridinem, aut calculosam ejusdem grossitiem rudiorem, quippe qua secum vehat calculum solutum, ut videre est. Aurum igitur Potabile, benefecit solvendo calculum, & extrudendo solutum; adeoque bene meruit: id quod seipsum demonstrat in maculâ limum illum calculosum continente, qui sanè excernendo, nullum omnino dolorem crearet, si dicta glandis cavernula nulla passione laboraret; Eiusdem verò curam Auro potabili non denegatam esse, liquet ex iis, qua jam praestitis, prius absolvenda, quam aggrediatur reliquum; ne duobus simul morbis diversis occupatum malè audiat, & in vicem benemeriti compensetur indignatione.*

In English thus much: There, where the Head and Nervous parts of the Yard joyn together, is a small concavity, wherein some gnawing humour is gathered, and kept there many years since; which causes great pain, when the Patient maketh water. By reason of which, when he has need to make water, then the Muscle, that compasseth the neck of the Bladder (alias the Sphincter) in lieu of releasing and giving way to piss (which is part of its duty) will now to the contrary shrink and shrink; so that the Urine cannot pass forth but by force; because of fear of that painful sense in the said concavity. And thence it is, that ariseth a seeming obstruction (*viz.* from the shrinking of the Sphincter, or musculous part about the Bladders Neck, which disputeth the passage of the water) while the *Aurum Potabile* doth rightly well its part, as appeareth to the eye, in that it resolved the Stone, and throws it out by the Urine, in a kind of a gravelly heavy slime, which needs no other demonstrations, than to look upon it in his Chamber-pot. And that now the pain in the said Concavity, it more sensible than in former times; the reason of it is, that the Urine grows thick, full of that gravelly heavy slime, that goes along with it, which affects the said Concavity, the more the *Aurum Potabile* dissolveth of the Stone in the Bladder. But that it taketh not away the pain in the Concavity, is by reason of its being busie about the dissolution of the Stone first, and then it will go about the cleansing of that too, if the use thereof should be continued, and then the water will pass freely without trouble any more, it being not the Stone, which goes off, that's painful, but that hollow place, the stony water must pass through, will not suffer the passage. See below, p. 15. §.

Pro Corallario Quæritur,

An & quomodo Aurum Potabile possit prolongare Vitam?

Posse prolongari vitam, liquet exemplo *Hesekia Regis Juda*. Dari autem medicinam, qua mediante, vita possit prolongari, videtur esse extra controversiam positum: Et primum quidem argumento ab arbore vitæ *Paradisi* defum-

to, cujus proprietas est, prolongare vitam. Propterea enim Deus emisit Protoplastum à Paradiso, ne fortè extenderet manum suam, comederetq; de arbore vitæ, & viveret in æternum, in ista nimirum naturâ, quam sibi nunc acquisiverat. Deinde id ipsum etiam testatur experientia in *Raymundo Lullio*, qui protulit vitam suam in annum usque centesimum quadragesimum quintum, idq; virtute Auri potabilis, attestante *Riplao*; neq; tum morte spontaneâ extinctus, sed à Barbaris interfectus martyrii coronam meruit: Quin *Artephius* de seipso scribit, vixisse se, virtute hujus nobilis Medicinæ, mille annos, quibus *Roger Bacon* addit viginti quinq; , aded ut *Artephius* ille superaverit ætatem *Methusale* annis quinquaginta sex. Quomodo autem id fiat virtute Auri potabilis, id nunc explicandum est ex suis principiis.

Aquam, creatum rerum principium, de se se produxisse creaturas, alias rarefactione, ut lucem: alias condensatione, ut corpora, habemus hujus exemplum evidens in productione ranarum, ubi videmus aquam primo vere condensari in speciem gelatinæ seu glutinis aquatici, ex quo ranæ. Unde, cum ab uno extremo ad extremum oppositum non detur progressus, nisi per medium, aqua creata primum concrevit in ejusmodi gelatinam seu colostrum glutinosum, seu substantiam mediam inter aquam & concretum perfectum. Hæc substantia seu colostrum exinde divisum fuit in tria summa genera, Animalium, Vegetabilium, & Mineralium, quæ Philosophis dicuntur tria Naturæ Regna: Talisq; fuit trium istorum Regnorum communis materia, homogenea & glutinosa, ultrò citroque transmutabilis, ob consimilitudinem substantiæ, quæ per minima uniuntur intimè ob unitatem essentiæ, quæ fundamentum omnis unionis est. In hoc puncto consistit omnis medicaminum potestas, uti mox elucidabitur amplius.

Hæc substantia media est unctuosum radicale omnium rerum, iisq; constitutis cedit in nutrimentum, unicuiq; in suo Regno secundum genus suum; cujus evidentia est in Planis, quæ cum è suo semine germinant, si terantur, digitis adhæret succus glutinosus, cujus modi in semine nullus erat: Ergò ex aqua condensata est, & hoc ipso glutine postea nutritur planta crescendo.

Deinde dicta substantia intermedia cedit etiam in nutrimentum rerum alterius Regni secundum genus ejus. Sic Animalia vescuntur Vegetabilibus, & vice versâ, Vegetabilia nutriuntur Animalium fimo; Mineralia utrisque; Homo omnibus & singulis. Verùm neutro

trobi nisi reductione in substantiam communem, quæ colostrum est unctuosum, quo sine unicuique sua matrix est seu stomachus, in quo fit reductio. Vegetabilibus quidem inservit terra, in qua res alterius Regni digeritur in succum ejusmodi unctuosum, quem herba fugit, & specificat in se ipsam, vi fermenti proprii Mineralium autem stomachus rupes est, in quo res alterius regni (sicubi incidat) similiter digeritur in ejusmodi substantiam unctuosam primigeniam, quam deinde Mineralia sibi agglutinant & specificant in seipsa, quodlibet secundum speciem suam. Homini, animalium Principi, datus est cum subjectis suis stomachus proprius, in quo quicquid ingeritur (Vegetabile sit illud, minerale an animale, perinde est) transmigrat in jurisdictionem Archæi humani & reducitur in primigeniam gelatinam suæ speciei, quæ deinde vi fermenti stomachici, mutata specie induit colostrum humanum, & unitur per minima unctuofo hominis radicali transmutativè.

Liquet ex dictis, quod magis ingesta accedant ad substantiam gelati glutinosam seu unctuosam, eò expeditius ea posse transmutari in nutrimentum, non item, si ingerantur cruda (: cruda intellige, uti sunt in statu sui tertio, seu prout Natura ipsa produxit ea :) Tum enim oportet, ut primum reducantur in ejusmodi gelatum, quo labore superfedet stomachus, si arte juvetur. Et fortè nemo digeret unquam mineralia, nisi stomacho Struthionis armatus.

Quod ut facilius comprehendamus admonendi sumus, 1. Rem quamlibet subire triplicem statum, antequam perveniat ad sui perfectionem: In primo statu est semen, in quo idea rei implicata gliscit; & cum semen explicare incipit dictam in se conclusam ideam, resolvitur primum in colostrum unctuosum, quod exhibet statum sui secundum; Et ex hoc colostro surgit vel in plantam, vel in animal, vel in minerale secundum seminis destinationem, qui status tertius est, nimirum perfectionis.

2. Res omnes esse sibi invicem subordinatas in mutuum officium seu usum, secundum quod una res indiget alterâ, ad sui conservationem. Usus hic externus est vel internus. Et usui quidem externo inserviunt res, uti sunt in statu sui primo sive tertio, vel quandoque etiam secundo. Usui verò interno inserviunt in statu solum secundo, id est, non uti sunt ad visum, sed per sui transmutationem.

3. Transmutationem verò unius rei in aliam, puta vegetabilis seu mineralis in animale, & vice versâ, duplicem esse, Alimen-

tariam & Medicinalem, & utramlibet fieri non in statu rei tertio, neq; primo, sed in secundo, id est, non fieri in specie, neq; in semine, sed in ejus colostro, cui contigit forma communis, & quodammodo homogenea trium naturæ regnorum, quæ in statu primo & tertio, id est, tam in semine quàm in specie maximè differunt, mutuo impermutabiles.

4. Uti nulla res ex creatis principiis producta, potest subsistere sine nutrimento; ita nullum nutrimentum sive medicamentum potest prodesse sine privatione formæ, quam refert in statu primo & tertio, quoniam specierum non datur mutua transmutatio immediate, quod infert necessitatem privationis formarum status primi & tertii; & utriusvis reductionem sub formam status secundi, quæ colostrum est, ultro citroq; transmutabile; eò quod facile cohereant consortes status secundi ob substantiam similem. Sic panis, quæ panis, nil proficit comedenti, sicut nec avena, quæ avena, equo; quare necesse est, ut panis & avena priventur formæ status tertii, eaq; abolitæ redeant ad statum secundum seu intermedium, nempe colostrum, commune tribus illis summis rerum generibus, adeoq; facile ultro citroq; assimilabile, vi fermenti ingestorum transmutativi, id quod fieri non poterat salvâ manente formæ status tertii, quam ideo mori oportebat, ut prepararetur via ad sanationem.

Ubi notandum tamen est præcipue, quod, utut colostrum medicinale, vi fermenti humani transmutetur perfectè in naturam humanam, necessariò tamen, uti proprietates speciei, quas habet in statu tertio, remanent in ejusdem colostro, ita proprietates hæ colostri remaneant integræ in transmutato, licet imperio archæi humani subæ & obediens, non obstante interitu integro formæ ipsius speciei. Id ipsum testantur Piscatores incolæ ad maris littora, qui ex quotidiano esu piscium de se spirant ingratum odorem axungię; Et herbarum aromatuvæ non transmutatæ proprietates se produnt in urina, sicut allii in sudore. Si enim cum ipso speciei interitu, & transmutatione colostri in naturam recipientis simul perirent proprietates ejus specificæ in transmutato, intercideret omnis medicaminum potestas, ob necem speciei, quæ admisâ omnia sunt idem seu paria, par autem in parem non habet imperium; (puta aqua in aquam) atq; sic vires sanandi deficerent, quæ ideo præservantur in specifico transmutati, ut cum consorte colostro humani unctuosæ conjunctæ & unitæ, transmigrant in jurisdictionem archæi.

archæi humani, adeoq; ex hoc momento pendet omnis sanatio, ne scilicet infusæ proprietates specificæ perirent simul cum suâ formâ, in transmutatione sui colostri in naturam sanandi ægri. Neq; enim tum alium medicamento assumpti sentiret effectum, quàm si comedisset carnem propriam, quia inter æqualia non est actio reactiove: Debent igitur res in medicum usum destinatæ, ultimâ sui formâ pereunte, retrogradi cum proprietatibus suis ad secundam sive intermediam, ut ibi explicent virtutes suas specificas in colostro suo primigenio, quo sine medicamen sterile est. *Vid. Paracel. 1. Paramir. 6. Item 4. de Origin. Luis Vener. 10.* ubi per totum diffusè dissemit, quodd corpore remedii, corrupto rejectoque, solum Diaphanum ejus (videl. Colostrum) in medendi usum destinari debeat. Et *Helmontius, Paracelsi* Eucleator in suo magnum oportet amplius discutit hanc materiam, quæque *Paracelsus* dicto loco obscurius intimavit, hic ipse nobis tradidit explicatius.

Quod de Regno vegetabili & animali, idem de minerali esto judicium. Mineralia enim non minùs à statu tertio reducenda sunt ad secundum, si velimus, ut archæo obfesso in succursum veniant, aliàs ligatis manibus pedibusq; captivorum instar, adducuntur ad prælium. Oportet igitur, ut mineralium forma status tertii similiter destruat, reducanturq; ea cum proprietatibus suis specificis in colostrum primogenium, humani colostri confors, ad obtinendum, quod quæritur.

Jam verò, quò subjectum aliquod minerale est nobilius & durabilius, eò sunt proprietates ejus excellentiores & diuturniores, quod experimur in Auro, summo illo materiæ medicæ subjecto. Illud enim, uti sub forma status sui tertii planè inutile est, ita eadem exutum, retroit ad secundum sui statum proprietatesq; ejus specificæ simul cum ipso retro-ambulant, in colostrum illud suum primigenium, in quo demum explicat virtutes suas mirabiles, fermentali transmutatione transeundo in familiam archæi humani, ibiq; colostri consortis conjugio contrahit penitissimam unionem; omni postea divortii metu longè remoto, & nisi constitutum esset nobis, semel mori, in ætænum duraturo; Lege verò mortis solvantur omnia vincula.

Hoc auri colostrum primogenium est illud, quod vulgò vocare solemus Aurum potabile; cujus post intimam sui cum primigenio, humano confusionem, summa proprietas est, confortare archæum, confortando exhilarare, & exhilarando reconciliare, ad abolendum morbum;

morbum, & restituendam sanitatem, in prolongationem vitæ. Si-
quidem hujus reconciliationis effectus non sunt alii, quàm ut ar-
chæus irâ suâ & perturbatione abdicatâ redeat ad officium be-
ne regendi corporis, cujus Præfectus est. Quo posito ipse-
met curam agit restituendæ sanitatis, idq; eâ methodo, quam
Natura requirit, nimirum ut elanguido patientis corpori conciliet
requiem somniferam, quippe quâ deperditarum virium infit re-
stauratio. Deinde morbi Symptomata mitigantur, tandem ipse,
morbus simul profligatur. Hinc virium redintegratio subsequitur,
in Junioribus citius, in Senioribus verò tardiùs.

Ubi peculiariter notandum, Auri potabilis vires extendere se
non tantùm ad curâm morbi, verùm curato morbo, etiam conti-
nuari potentiam ejus in plures ultra dies, menses, annosq; longæ-
vos pro ratione ætatis, morbi aliarumve circumstantiarum, eodem
modo, & potiori quidem ratione, quâ morbi continuantur morsu
canis rabidi vel taratantulæ, pestilivè contagio, adeò ut ausim asse-
rere, si quis Senior auro potabili utatur semel atq; iterum per sep-
timanam, spem esse, ratione & experienciâ suffultam, ut in annos
expectatione plures possit videre prolongatos dies vitæ suæ. Ratio
autem ista, quam dixi, hæc est: Quia, quò fixiores sunt & stabilio-
res medicinæ alicujus facultates, eò diuturniores sunt effectus ejus
in conservandâ vitâ; volatilia enim quæ sunt medicamenta, cu-
rando transpirant citò, fixa verò transpirationi resistunt & circu-
lantur longiori magis tempore, atq; sic protrahunt vitam. Atqui Auri
potabilis facultates sunt omnium aliorum materiæ medicæ subje-
ctorum stabiliores & fixiores; Ergò effectus ejus sunt in conservan-
dâ vitâ diuturniores. Non mirum igitur est, si qui Auro potabili
usi, non restituantur tantùm ad pristinam sanitatem, sed etiam
continuent illam continuato ejusdem usu in tantùm, ut rejuvene-
scere sibi videantur, vigoremq; indè inexpectatum omnium corpo-
ris facultatum recipiant. Sic scribit *Andreas de Blaven*, & *Quer-
citanus* addit, Aurum in conservandâ hominis vitâ & valetudine
superare & animalia & plantas, eò quòd habeat constantiores spi-
ritus, quàm plantæ aut animantes. Cui consentit *Hieronymus Ru-
bens*, nihil valentiùs esse, inquiens, ad diuturnam incolumemque
vitam servandam justo perfectorum metallorum usu, eò quòd sub-
stantia eorum nequaquam sit corruptibilis, sed quæ plurimùm
duret, refertq; ille, Juvenem quendam infirmæ valetudinis, & assi-
duis penè morbis tentatum, postquam innumera remediorum ge-
nera

nera expertus esset, Auri potabilis usu ita convaluisse, ut septuagenarius Juvenibus vix cederet: cumq; Veneris desideria insurgent, ejus usum intermittere coactum fuisse. Et *Jacobus Wackerus* in Antidotario suo addit. Aurum potabile obfixitatem & tenacitatem, humidum radicale ac primogenium solidius ac firmius reddere, ne citò absumatur, atq; sic senectutem retardare. Atque hæc sunt Auri potabilis encomia certa & experientia probata.

Quare concludimus ad Quæstionem, Aurum prolongare vitam sanam, non quidem in statu suo tertio, id est, non in sua specie ad oculum aurea, sed in suo colostro, quod inter primum statum, tertiumq; intermedia est substantia, non aurifica, sed vitæ humanæ conservativa, & proprietatibus auri specificis dives, propter quas meritò vocatur Aurum Potabile.

§. *This belongs to the Cure of* L.G. §. 10. And the Patient observing that the said slimy substance did so soon sinck to bottom, cleared off the water from the same, and dried it up to a lump, which grew hard again into a kind of Pumice-stone, likely to have been such in the Bladder before its dissolution. And here is specially to be observed, That the Virtue of the *Aurum Potabile* or Potable Gold hath continued its efficacy upon the Stone still, notwithstanding the Patient left off taking of it by a whole Month; by which doth appear the truth of what is laid down in the premis. Corollary §. ubi peculiariter notandum.

10. A Young Man S. L. being in good health, was on a sudden taken with a strange accident, after this manner, viz. His Eyelid of the right Eye did twinkle of it self thrice; and he clapt his fingers to it, to hold it. Then he felt, it would draw downward, but he still did hold it, yet felt no pain at all, only that it drew still down the Cheek to the Mouth, which it drew as it were with a cord or string on one side, yet still no other pains. And from thence it went to the Neck, and then into his Arms and Leggs. All this in so short a time, as you may read this. And then immediately he grew senseless, and fell down to the ground, as dead, staring with his Eyes most fearfully, like as giving up the Ghost. And thus he lay a pretty while, until *Aurum Potabile* could be had, and be administred to him. Whereof he came to himself immediately, rose up and lived. But then he complained of great pains and soreness over all his body, especially in his Arms and Leggs, but it went off by degrees in some few hours. Upon another time he was threatned again by the twinkling of the Eye,

at first: But having then the *Aurum Potabile* with him in a readiness, and taking thereof presently, it stopt immediately. And thus it did three or four times more since. But now he is pretty well a long time. So whether or no it will take hold on him any more, time must shew. Only sure it is, that the intire cure of this strange fit doth reside in the *Aurum Potabile*.

1. Another Gentleman having gotten an Ague tertian, the fits during six hours, cold and hot, I gave him on the 1 of May last past 78. one Dose of *Aurum Potabile*, and the next fit thereupon lasted but four hours. The 3d instant, I gave him a second Dose, and the fit thereupon lasted but two hours. The 5th instant I gave him a third Dose, and the fit thereupon lasted but one quarter of an hour. And the fourth Dose took it quite off. Herewith doth appear how naturally this Medicine proceeds by degrees, and stoppeth not the fits, but worketh upon the Root, to get it out, not at once, but successively, without force, and so doth not like Opiates which do stop the Agues; which stoppage is properly no direct Cure, but keepeth only the fits back for a season, as we see in that they call the *Jesuits Bark*, which is of the nature of *Opium*: And then, when the fits return, they come on with more violence, like to a Current of Waters; if stopt a while, and then let lose, it runs more violently, as being in the interim gathered to a height, and weight, &c. Is therefore no Question, but *Aurum Potabile* will get the Victory over all kind of Agues and Feavers, as out of the Cures aforesaid is manifest, Pag. 5, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6.

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Whereas out of the precedent Cures doth appear that this *Aurum Potabile* may be beneficial upon all occasions of whatsoever Diseases, as well chronical as acute or others, and considering that *periculum in mora* often endangered the recovery of a Patient, especially in the Country, whilst that there must be sent for a Medicine far distant, I have thought fit, herewith to let such know as live a far off, that I am willing, they might enjoy this Medicine of *Aurum Potabile* at their desire, and so have it in readiness at home for their use and Families, from me, at my house in the Old Palace Yard, till Midsummer, and afterwards in Crane Court Fleetstreet, London, at the fourth house on the right hand.

